

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 10.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WU LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 270,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., J. W. MEYERINK, Esq.,
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

Intimations.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY ROAD.
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOUN, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET. Possession on 1st January, 1882.

Apply to DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate possession.

Apply to J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

From THIS DATE, and during the absence of Mr. J. BRADLEE SMITH, Mr. D. McLAURIN will act as Secretary.

W. REINERS,
Chairman, Board of Directors.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [85]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Advertiser as a General Assistant in a Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shanghai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING, INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary Moderate.

X. Y. Z.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

WANTED.

A MANAGING PARTNER for an Old Established WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT'S BUSINESS, with AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS combined.

For full Particulars, apply to "A. B. C."
c/o, OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1882. [72]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS,
MERCHANT NAVY,
Navy Boiled
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PELLO,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENTHOL.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SIRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDEAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH SIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for

Soups, Lettices, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PIRELLA and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I O U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S
NEW AND POPULAR FRENCH NOVELS.

Le Fils d'Antony.....Alex. Bouvier.
Sauvageonne.....A. Theuriet.
Le Comte Kappanyan.....Victor Meignan.
La Fille de Nana.....Sirven and Leverdier.
Le Roman d'un Spahi.....Pierre Loti.
La Femme Separée.....Sacher-Masoch.
Le Van d'Hélène.....Adolphe Racot.
La Seduction de Savine.....L. Staphanux.
Le Fils Adultérin.....Edouard Cadol.

Les Mystères du Hasard.....Parseval Des Schènes.
L'Affaire Matapan.....Fortune de Boisgobey.
Le Manoir des Célibataires.....M. Maryan.
Chiffon.....Alfred Assollant.
Le Veuve d'Aline.....Th. Benton.
Jeunes Filles et Jeunes Femmes.....L. Desnoyers.
Madame ou Mademoiselle.....X. Aubryet.
Le Nabob.....A. Daudet.
Nana.....E. Zola.

JUST ARRIVED.

MARK TWAINE'S NEW BOOK,

"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER."

193 ILLUSTRATIONS.—PRICE \$3.00.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

ROSE & CO.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
LONG CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
TABLES LINEN AND IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
COLOURED AND BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).
ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.
FANCY LACE GOODS IN FISHES, COLLARETTES, AND SETS OF
COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Grewel Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery

Also, GENTLEMEN'S
Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs, and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—
ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAYLE & CO.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.
TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG
and to
H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

IS NOW SHOWING, EX "GLENROY,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT OF SUITINGS AND TROWSERINGS, IN FRENCH,
WEST OF ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.
BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS. Black and DRAB FELT HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14]

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,

MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE MAURIN, &c., &c.

De St. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS,
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.,
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS.

BEAUFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

C. L. THEVENIN,
COMMISSION AGENT,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COGNACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,
WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE-
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

**T. ALGAR AND COMPANY HOUSE AND
ESTATE AGENTS.**

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.

MOURING STATIONERY, &c.

MONUMENTS ERECTED.

9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE PARIS OPERA BOUFFE
COMPANY,
HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY
WILL GIVE

TO-MORROW EVENING,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1882.

THEIR LAST PERFORMANCE.

AT THE ABOVE THEATRE, WHEN
"LA VIE PARISIENNE,"

OPERA BOUFFE, IN THREE ACTS WILL BE
PRESENTED.

MUSIC BY OFFENBACH.

CHARACTERS.

LE BRESILLEN.....Mr. PONTET.
FRICK.....Mr. PONTET.
LE MAJOR.....Mr. PONTET.
ERNEST.....Mr. PONTET.

LE BARON DE CONDREMARCK.....Mr. BEGUIN.
BOBINEL.....Mr. RICHARD.
GARDEFEN.....Mr. FERNAND.
ALPHONSE.....Mr. LALLEMAND.

WALTON.....Mr. EMMANUEL.
GABRIELLE.....Mme. ROSINA RAGANI.
LA BARONNE DE CONDREMARCK.....Mme. PONTET.

METELLA.....Mme. HERMENCE.
LEONIE.....Mme. MIRYBEL.
MARIE.....Mme. HERMENCE.

M. LADISLAS, CHIEF D'ORCHESTRE.

A Grand Piano, by Messrs. Collard and Collard,
of London, will be used.

DIRECTEUR, M. PONTET.

Dress Circle.....\$2
Pit.....\$1

Tickets to be had at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Doors open at Half-past Eight, commence at
Nine o'clock.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1882. [87]

For Sale.

EÇA DA SILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"

MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White

LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy

FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOON

HAV, ORIZA OPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,

ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE,
&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.
EÇA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed
under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

Intimations.

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *code marm*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SLAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.
Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHWANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed
to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested
to forward their name and address with communications ad-
dressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882.

As MILTON truly says, in his incomparable
"Paradise Lost,"

Revenge, at first through sweet,
Bitter ere long back on itself recoils.

If we remember rightly, BYRON wrote something in "Childe Harold" about revenge being sweet—especially to women. Making every allowance for the poet's well known and pronounced antipathies to the fairer portion of our frail humanity, there can be no question as to the correctness of his impeachment with regard to what has justly been considered the very worst attribute in human nature. At the same time, while admitting that there are depths of degradation to which a woman will descend to avenge a fancied wrong, or resent an injury of even a trifling character, from which ordinary manhood would recoil with abhorrence, we must not lose sight of the fact that there are men in the world—and a goodly number of them, to their shame be it said—who are capable of any meanness against those who may happen to have crossed their path; and it is against this particular class of contemptible cowards that we intend to directly apply the above quotation from the masterpiece of England's greatest poet.

The attention of the public at home has lately been directed to an article which appeared in the *St. James's Budget* on the subject of the government of Hongkong during the term of office of the present governor, Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G. As we pointed out a few days ago, a greater farrago of malicious misrepresentation never appeared in a respectable London newspaper, and this fact must have been perfectly plain to every honest and right thinking person in this Colony—no matter whether friendly or antagonistic to the policy of the Governor. In plain words, the article in the *St. James's Budget* is a tissue of inspired lies, purposely written for special reasons which are not hard to discover. As this so-called organ of the Tories has since its first issue been daily abusing everything and everybody for the simple object of obtaining cheap notoriety, its ridiculous series of fulminations against the government of Hongkong can have no possible effect with those who are in any way acquainted with the actual truth; although they may to some extent influence the ignorant and unthinking. How was the article received in this Colony? The *Daily Press* wrote the usual mild decoction of milk and water claptrap—so characteristic of our respected contemporary's independent expression of opinion (?)—but carefully avoided becoming sponsor for the long string of malicious and libellous falsehoods, so elaborately worked up by the late oracle of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *China Mail* as a matter of course, availed itself of the opportunity of showing its petty spite in a fresh, badly written, and what was evident to all, maliciously unjust attack on Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY. But the general community of Hongkong read the article, guessed who inspired the writer, and languidly expressed the opinion that the whole business—although utterly false—had been very nicely got up. The public of Hongkong

know the utter baselessness of the charges contained in the slashing attack on Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, and although they may not love His Excellency very much or admire his policy, they are too honest, too honorable to be seduced into supporting the gross imputations of the *St. James's Budget*, the vulgar and ungrammatical abuse of the *China Mail*. They know that mean, petty spite is at the bottom of the whole affair; and the verdict of the Hongkong public on the contemptible expedient, adopted by the avowed enemies of Governor HENNESSY to blacken his reputation both here and at home, is one more proof of Milton's words:

Revenge, at first through sweet,
Bitter ere long back on itself recoils.

We can easily imagine the grim satisfaction felt by Mr. HORACE HARRINGTON NELSON, late Justice of the Peace, and Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in this Colony, when he perused the trenchant onslaught on Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY in the *St. James's Budget*. It is not difficult to conjure up the imagination the vulgar triumph of the gentleman, whose ignorant bumptiousness received such a tremendous taking-down at the hands of the Earl of KIMBERLEY, when he saw in print, with his own initials prominently displayed, the letter under the heading "A Cry from Hongkong." In fairness to Mr. HORACE HARRINGTON NELSON we give his letter in full. It is as follows:—

You have done a public service in drawing attention to the existing misgovernment in the small but important colony of Hongkong. A resident there during most of the time Sir John Pope Hennessy has been Governor, I can testify to the general accuracy of the statements you have published; and—in common, I am sure, with almost every Englishman residing in the various parts of the Far East—I sincerely hope that the publicity you have given to the matter will be the means of inducing Her Majesty's Government to take such action as may remedy a condition of things which has become a scandal and reproach to the very name of government. Under Governor Hennessy's immediate predecessors—Sir Arthur Kennedy, Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell, and Sir Hercules Robinson—the government of the colony was not unfairly regarded as a model and example to the neighbouring mandarin of what honest straightforwardness could accomplish; and—with its teeming population of busy, thrifty, and thriving Celestials, its merchants of almost every nationality under the sun, its numerous banks and prosperous public companies, its fine public buildings, and private dwellings—Hongkong, in that distant latitude, forms no mean monument to British industry, enterprise, and perseverance. Paying its way, and contributing, besides, handsomely to the Imperial Treasury, it is not surprising that there is a strong feeling in the colony that this Crown dependency, with no voice in its own administration, is entitled to judicious government and to be taken care of by the Colonial Office, or that in the absence of such advantages a good deal of indignation should be apparent. The facts you publish are well known all over the East, with others of an equally pitiable and painful character; and I do not think I err in assuming that they are all, or nearly all, equally well known to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is but too obvious that with the relations existing between the Governor and his subordinates the machinery of government in a Crown colony cannot work fairly in the interests of the governed; and though the officers who have incurred Governor Hennessy's enmity appear to have been protected by the Colonial Office, and their honest representations to have been judged in a fair spirit, it must be acknowledged that those gentlemen cannot be expected to perform their duties to the public satisfactorily, or at all, when their time is continually taken up in worrying contests with their chief, who unless he is sadly mangled, is not over-scrupulous in the means he adopts to punish those who incur his displeasure. Surely it is the duty of her Majesty's secretary of state for the Colonies to investigate the matter thoroughly? Throughout the Far East the grievances of Hongkong are notorious; and there is but one opinion as to the character of the government of the Colony. The European community in the island is an educated and intelligent one, and their judgment is almost unanimous. If, as is openly asserted in the public press and is universally held to be the case in his dominion, Governor Hennessy is damaging the interests of the Colony to gratify his whims and fads, the Colonial Office is responsible for allowing him to continue so doing. He is undoubtedly shunned by many of the leading residents. The matters of complaint against him are no secret, and have been freely discussed and commented upon in the newspapers of the Colony. He is accused of using his position to gratify private malice; of interfering with legitimate trade, especially the carrying of Chinese emigrants; of doubling or even trebling the number of prisoners the Colony has to support, by obstinately adhering to a mistaken policy in treating criminals; of practically stopping the progress of works; sanitation, etc., by quarrelling with his officers; of suppressing or delaying despatches to serve his own ends; of doctoring the local gazette; of taking into his counsel and confidence outsiders of no position or character, while worrying, bullying, and discrediting his own officers; of insulting and abusing members of the community who venture to disagree with him; in fact, of repeating in Hongkong the very line of conduct of which he was accused in Barbadoes. Without assuming to judge that all these charges are fully proven, is there not in the very fact of their existence good ground for fully inquiry whether the dignity and honour of her Majesty the Queen are fittingly represented in Hongkong?—Enclosing my card, I remain, sir, your obedient servant, H. H. N.

As we are disposed to consider the community of Hongkong a body of practical men of sound, common sense, imbued with those feelings of honor and fair-play characteristic of Britons in all parts of the world—instead of a herd of gullible noodles, as assumed by both our local contemporaries, we are spared the necessity of subjecting to any searching hostile criticism the above letter, which it is well understood, emanated from the ready—alas, too ready—pen of Mr. H. H. NELSON. The public of this Colony who know Mr. NELSON, who are acquainted with the actual facts of his differences with Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, who have not forgotten the part he played as Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, which culminated in a little drama enacted at the Supreme Court and in the Hongkong Club, in which Mr. JOHN PITMAN was made a victim, and who still remember his cowardly and contemptible letters to the Secretary of State—which subjected him to a most merciless snubbing from that high official—require none of our prompting to arrive at an opinion as to the taste displayed by the ex-justice of the peace in writing such a letter, and the actual truth of the statements contained therein. Our own opinions on the subject are few, simply and easily stated. We expressed our thorough contempt for Mr. NELSON when discussing his letters to Earl KIMBERLEY, which he sent for publication to the Hongkong press, and stated in plain language what we thought of his insinuations against Sir JOHN SNAPE and the Hon. E. L. O'MALLEY. We can only repeat our disgust that a person who posed as a gentleman in Hongkong, who was the friend and associate of gentlemen, a justice of the peace, and high official in our leading commercial institution, should have descended so low as to falsely and publicly traduce in a London journal, the character of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY. The letter of "H. H. N." has not even the merit of truth to commend it. Falsehood is its prominent characteristic. And yet actions so contemptible, so utterly low and degrading are actually bolstered up and supported by our local representatives. Revenge is sweet—especially to the *China Mail*, and that eminently respectable journal does not confine itself to strictly christian principles, when desirous of gratifying its insane passion against Governor HENNESSY.

The worthy gentleman who writes up the share business for our morning contemporary has evidently made a discovery of the old fashioned mare's nest description; or possibly some wag has been getting at his too evident verandery. The value of a report which gravely states that "Hotels have been placed at 290 and 292 1/2 cum dividend" will be at once apparent. This is no slip of the pen, as in the quotation list the "292 1/2 per share" is repeated. Hotels must have taken a turn for the better since we reported sales at \$90 per share yesterday afternoon.

AN embassy from the Sultan of Jolo visited Manila in the steamer *Francisco Reyes*. It is composed of Datto Muhammad Alian, Mandaya Abucabal, sub-Governor, Destrulais said, secretary, Cahil, Aimard, and Nuño, interpreter; the last named is a Christian. After having gone through the official ceremonies on the 24th inst., they visited the principal buildings in the capital in company with their host, the official interpreter Mr. Ortuete, and expressed themselves highly pleased with what they saw, and grateful for the courtesy shown them. They leave for Cavite in a day or two, from whence they will return to Manila to be present on the occasion of the celebration of the birth-day of Alfonso XII. —*El Comercio*.

A TERRIBLE accident has happened with the electric light at Hatfield. A workman accidentally came in contact with the uninsulated wire or "lead" conveying the current, and as an earth return was used, and his boots were wet, he thus completed the circuit, and was killed instantly. As the machine used was a Brush machine, which is of the continuous current type, he probably died more from fright and pain, which caused his heart, which was by no means healthy, to fail, than from the immediate effect of the shock. Be this how it may, if those who are interested in the electric light wish to avoid a public panic they must take care that fires and deaths do not occur—there is nothing so easy; all electric light leads should be insulated, and put out of reach, and be so secured and so far apart that they cannot touch each other. Were this done, neither fires nor deaths nor painful accidents of any kind could possibly happen.

The *British Mail* says there is now living in Anderson's-road, Southampton, a veteran naval pensioner named Stephen Lewis, who is over 104 years old, having been born on the 24th of June, 1777. The old man, who is in good health, but deaf, has seven children living, the oldest being a son 66 years of age. He has been a widower some thirty years, and was his wife living she would be about 95. Lewis was pressed into the navy in 1802, and made captain of the main-top. He served in several naval engagements, and also took part in some of the chief battles of the Peninsular War. A few days since the veteran made his usual appearance at the Custom-house, and signed his name to the receipt for his pension allowance. It is stated that, as in the case of the Rev. Mr. Beadon, late rector of North Stoneham, who died two or three years ago in his 102nd year, the birth and age of Mr. Lewis can be proved by documentary evidence, which places the facts beyond doubt.

We understand says the *Standard* that pressure has been brought to bear on Sir Frederick Roberts to induce him to accept the appointment of Quartermaster General of the Army when Sir Garnet Wolseley takes up the Adjutant Generalship on the 1st of April next, and that it is probable that General Roberts may yet consent to return to England to join the Horse Guards Staff.

The etymology of the name *bric-a-brac*, says the *Popular Monthly* is rather vague. It probably comes from the old French expression, *De bric et de broque*, which means "from right and from left; from hither and thither." The word "bric" signifies, in old French an instrument used to shoot arrows at birds with, and some etymologists derive the word "brac" from the word "brocante", to sell, or exchange, the root of which is Saxon, and also the origin of the word "broker." Its significance in pure English is "second-hand goods," but it has of recent years been used to indicate objects of some artistic value made in olden times, and which are much esteemed by modern collectors. Under the name *bric-a-brac* are included articles of porcelain, glass, enamels, bronzes, woodwork, ivories, &c.

FROM a recent home paper we learn that a German economist has taken the pains to examine comparative statistics concerning the use of matches, and has come to the conclusion that Germany surpasses all other countries in their consumption, which he sets down to the almost universal custom of smoking. In Germany, the daily consumption of matches is from 10 to 15 per head of the population; in Belgium about nine; in England eight; and in France six. Their consumption diminishes steadily and naturally from north to south. The total daily consumption for all Europe is estimated at two millions of matches, which gives an average of six per seven per head. Reckoning the weight of a match at a decigramme, this consumption will represent a daily absorption of 200,000 kilogrammes of wood. So that Europe uses up annually the immense quantity of 724 millions of kilogrammes, or more than 80,915 tons weight of wood in matches alone.

THE business at the race course this morning presented few features of special interest. Nearly the whole of the ponies in training were confined to healthy exercise. Mr. Paul's bay griffin Sirocco exhibited a great fondness for the rails, eventually trying to graduate in hurdle jumping at the turn out of the straight. The attempt was, however, an unsuccessful one, the pony jumping on the top of the bar, which of course gave way, and Sirocco rolled over, fortunately escaping unhurt. Mr. Reynell, who was riding, received a few slight bruises. One of Mr. Grammont's griffins, cantering down the straight behind Sirocco took fright at the incident above alluded to, and tried a little steeplechasing, clearing the ditch in fine style before Achec could pull him up. Jet cantered down the straight, ad did Aistle and second Cornet, Cromwell, and "Sportie" galloped steadily. Phantom also doing good work. Rose, Lightning, and Humbug were all sent a healthy exercise gallop.

We learn from *El Comercio* of the 24th instant that in a Notice to Mariners published in the *Journal Officiel* of Saigon from the Hydrographic Office of Batavia, that on and after the 20th December, 1881, a light ship has been established near the Formosa bank, in the Straits of Malacca, her position being lat. 1° 45' 30" N. and long. 102° 49' E. The light will appear each alternate half-minute and will be visible at night at a distance of ten nautical miles. On the hull of the ship are to be seen the words *Formosa Bank* painted in large white letters; a red ball will appear at the mast during the day. And during the night a luminous apparatus will be exhibited at the fore-top-mast-stay about three metres above the netting on her sides. She will also ring a bell during bad and foggy weather. The new light ship, which was constructed in Hongkong, is commanded by Captain Richard Taylor, well-known in these waters and who is at present in the employ of the directorate of buoys and lighthouses of Shanghai.

A TELEGRAM from Petersburg, dated Dec. 16, announces that an embassy from the Tekke Turkomans had arrived at Askabad from Merv; and that another deputation had proceeded from Merv to Khiva to declare their submission to Russia and to ask for her protection. If this were a positive fact it would be fraught with the gravest importance; and, were Russia to accept the Turkoman proposals, that *casus belli*, the occupation of Merv by Russia, which so often used to be spoken of by English Ministers, might be considered as imminent. The report, however, must be received with caution. It was originally issued by the *Turkistan Gazette*, a journal notoriously untrustworthy; and, even if the deputations have really gone as reported to Askabad and Khiva, it is extremely improbable that they will have gone with any intention to come to a permanent or final understanding. Their object is nearly certain to have been a tentative one only, to see what terms were likely to be offered; and then to return and discuss them with the tribes. That the elders should have decided on this course is extremely probable. In the present disastrous state of our diplomatic influence at Teheran, which is absolutely nil, the Turkomans can hope for nothing from the Persian Government, who are dominated by the all-powerful dread of Russia, and who will not therefore enter into communications with them. The Turkomans must therefore temporise with some one more powerful than themselves while waiting for events. (This is probably the meaning of their present friendly action.) That they should have taken this step, and that before doing so they should have released M. Kidaieff, are matters which should not, however, escape the attention of our Government. But to influence the Turkomans we must operate through Teheran. Our influence there at the present moment is probably not sufficient to secure even a respectful hearing of any representations we might wish to make.

We observe that the *Courier du Japon*, the well-known French paper published in Yokohama, has ceased to exist.

We observe that senior D. Antolin Pita y Casame has been appointed Vice Consul for Spain at Amoy by a Royal despatch.

We observe that the India Office has offered the appointment of Director of the Indian Marine to Captain Harry Brent, R.N.

HOME papers of a recent date, authoritatively announce that Sir Arthur Kennedy will vacate the Governorship of Queensland and return to England towards the end of next year.

It is announced that General Sir Charles Ellice has signified his willingness to accept the Governorship of Gibraltar, for which he is named, on his vacating the Adjutant Generalship of the Army.

We hear that the meeting of the Legislative Council, which we stated the other day would probably be held on Friday next, will not take place until early next week—most likely on Tuesday.

THE *Akeshon Shinbun* says that there is some report of the Korean Government having resolved to send a Consul to Japan, and that Osaka is supposed to be the place where the future Consulate will be established.

WE are informed, says the *Standard* of December 23rd, that the commercial negotiations with France will very shortly be resumed, and that Sir Charles Dilke is expected to arrive in Paris from the south of France on Monday or Tuesday next.

ACCORDING to *El Comercio* a transit of Venus will take place on the 6 or 7 of December of the current year. It will be visible, to a certain degree, in an extensive portion of the earth, excepting East Europe and Asia; it will be visible also in parts of North and South America.

WE are informed, that the bark *Delia*, on a voyage from Liverpool to Hongkong, has been lost in the coast of Masbate, where she was beached; the crew are saved and are at present in that province. The vessel, which is a total wreck, was insured for \$12,000.—*El Comercio*.

The Shanghai *Mercury* regrets to hear of the death of Mr. W. H. Tapp, H.B.M. Registrar of shipping. The deceased gentleman was in a very precarious state when he took his passage for Egypt by the mail, and he died in the Red Sea. The telegram announcing his death was received in Shanghai on the 27th ulto.

WE note that the Dean of Westminster has, in accordance with the prayer of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, supported by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., sanctioned the interment in Westminster Abbey of the late Mr. Street, R.A., President, and the funeral will take place on Thursday, the 29th instant.

WE read that among the manuscripts lately acquired by the library of the Athenian Chamber is a roll of thick paper about a finger in width and one thousand feet long, on which the various anagrams of the name Constantinople are written. These different anagrams are arranged in alphabetical order and amount to no less than 49,135. This roll was written apparently in England in the last century.

AN amusing anecdote is told with reference to the new Law Courts. During the summer, Lord Selborne, Lord Coleridge, and the Masters of the Rolls went into town to ascertain their acoustic qualities. In the Great Hall the Lord Chancellor went into the judgment-seat, the Master of the Rolls was put in the witness-box, and the Lord Chief Justice cross-examined him as a witness. It is said that this cross-examination was of a lengthened and most amusing character.

It is stated that after full consideration the secretary of State for War has approved of the proposal which emanated lately from the Government of India that a reduction should be made in the number of batteries of Artillery in India, and in view of the withdrawal of eleven batteries now borne on the Indian Establishment and maintained out of Indian funds, Mr. Childers intends in the forthcoming Estimates to modify the existing regimental establishments of the Royal Artillery.

WE learn from Natal, says the *Standard* that the Commanding Royal Engineer at Pietermaritzburg has been directed to draw up plans for the erection of a suspension bridge over the Incandu River between Newcastle and Fort Amiel, the difficulties of transport having come specially under the notice of Sir Evelyn Wood during the late rains, and the delays which occurred in the forward movement of troops in the campaign against the Boers having been in a large measure due to the impossibility of fording the river during certain seasons of the year.

THE *Higo News* translates the following from the *Kobe Shimpo*, which evidently refers to the owner of the yacht *Wanderer*.—A Mr. Lambert who lately visited here called at Miyajima, Aki, on his way to Nagasaki, landed and visited the temple of Iwakushima, where many deer are to be found partially tame and wandering through the groves. Mr. Lambert admired these animals very much and asked for two or three. The priest in charge replied that the deer were sacred to the god of the shrine from the earliest times, and therefore could not be disposed of. Mr. Lambert was very much disappointed, but he afterwards asked the governor of the prefecture to let him have one. The governor consented, and Mr. Lambert landed some sailors to capture the animals. However, the deer eluded the foreign sailors, and as the residents assembled in great excitement and pelted the intruders with stones when they learned the design to capture the sacred deer, Mr. Lambert had to abandon his object. Mr. Atsumi, of Higo, who accompanied the gentleman as interpreter, was much concerned.

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

The following is the Programme, together with the entries, for the third day of the forthcoming Hongkong Races, which commence on Thursday, February 23rd:

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.
The CATHAY CUP, value \$150, presented, for subscription. Grifflins only; entrance \$5; entrance money to go to second. Pony; weight for inches; previous winners, 7th, extra. One Mile.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield
Mr. F. S. Gordon's Lichfield

The CHALLENGE CUP, value 100 guineas, for China Ponies; to be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner; weight for inches; entrance (forced) \$5; first Pony to receive 70 per cent; second, 20 per cent; and third, 10 per cent of entrance money. One Mile and Three Quarters.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet

The LADIES' PURSE, for all China, Manila and Japan Ponies; to be handicapped by the stewards; entrance \$5. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet

The NAVY PLATE, value \$8—presented by Officers of H.M. Fleet, for all China, Manila and Japan Ponies; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting of one race, 6th, extra; of two races, 7th, extra; and of three or more races, 10th, extra; non-starters at this meeting excluded; entrance \$10; second Pony to receive half of the entrance money. One Mile.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet

The STAND PLATE, Sweepstakes of \$5 each, with \$100 added for all *bona fide* Grifflins at date of entry; weight for inches; previous winners at this meeting 7th, extra; penalties accumulative; subscription Grifflins allowed 7th. From Two Mile Post Once Round and in.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet

The CONSOLATION STAKES, for all beaten China, Manila and Japan Ponies at this meeting; weight for inches; entrance \$5; with \$100 added; second Pony to receive \$50. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet

The NI DESPERANDUM STAKES, for all beaten subscription Grifflins; entrance \$5, with \$100 added for the first Pony, and \$50 for second Pony; weight for inches. Half a Mile.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet
Mr. F. S. Gordon's First Comet

The CHAMPION STAKES, a forced entry for all China, Manila and Japan Ponies, winners at this meeting; optional to beaten Ponies; weight for inches; entrance \$20; winners of two races, \$20; of three or more races, \$50, with \$100 added. One Mile and a Half.

The NATIVE SCRAMBLE, for China Ponies only; first Pony, \$25; second, \$10; third, \$5; to be ridden by Chinamen; catch weights. Once Round.

Proceedings on the third day will commence with the Cathay Cup, amble race, for subscription grifflins only, which has secured the large entry of 24, and should produce a close and exciting struggle. For the Challenge Cup, a forced entry for all ponies entered at the meeting, the names

of no less than 65 candidates appear as compared with 55 a year ago, and we shall no doubt see Tajmahal and Wild Eddy fight their old battle over again. The former has twice contested this event unsuccessfully, running second both to Driving Cloud and Strathaird, and it may be on the cards that his third attempt prove a successful one. For that popular handicap, the Ladies' Purse, 31 ponies are entered, including the whole of the crack sprinters, so that with a flying course, a good performance by the watch may be looked for. The Navy Plate, won last year by Lord of the Isles, has secured 21 entries, an increase of three on last year's contingent, and as previous winners at the meeting are penalised, it will be a somewhat difficult task to pick out a likely recipient of this valuable prize. That coveted trophy, the Keelson Cup, has again received extensive patronage, its 21 entries being an increase of five on the previous year's list, and we shall certainly expect to see more than four ponies take the starter on this occasion. For the stand Plate the names of 24 grifflins hold out good prospects of a big field, and 38 for the Consolation stakes is a large entry. A new half mile race, the Nil Desperandum, for all beaten subscription grifflins, should prove interesting, and then the ball will be closed with the Champions which is likely to be more than usually so.

Taken altogether, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on such a well filled programme, and racing of a very high order may be confidently anticipated.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE CITY HALL.

The Paris Opera Bouffe Company made their first appearance before a Hongkong audience at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night in Léocq's well known comic opera "Le Petit Duc". The house was fairly well filled, few seats being vacant in the body of the theatre, but the dress circle was not so largely patronised as should have been the case, although a fair number of the admirers of French opera bouffe were present. Our Portuguese friends, who so largely patronise the Italian artists that occasionally visit the Colony were conspicuous by their absence last night, as they were from the whole of the performances given by Madame Doriani and her accomplished troupe two years ago, and we are really unable to understand why such excellent judges are so indifferent to the genuine attractions of French music. However, it gives us great pleasure to be able to speak in the highest terms of the success of M. Pontet's company in their performance last night, and we are exceedingly sorry that their stay in this Colony will be of such brief duration.

MM. Meilhan and Halévy's sprightly little comedy is too well known to require detailed notice. Its, of course, thoroughly French in its every detail, and it is perhaps just as well for our straight-laced morality that the suggestiveness of some of the dialogue is veiled to the general to some extent by a foreign tongue. M. Léocq's music is extremely brilliant, and in every way worthy of the best efforts of that versatile composer. At the risk of being deemed unpatriotic, we must confess we felt a keen pleasure in listening to Léocq's fresh and original melodies after the nauseating sameness of Arthur Sullivan's transposed plagiarisms in the "Pirates of Penzance." Madame Rosina Ragany, who undertook the leading rôle, *Le Duc de Parthenay*, is an accomplished actress, and finished vocalist. She possesses a very agreeable voice, and although much addicted to the use of the *tremolo*, which is the one great vice of the French school, sings with artistic taste. Madame Pontet as *La Duchesse* was also a great success, and shared with Madame Ragany the honours of the performance. The minuet danced by the *Little Duke* and his bride proved exceedingly attractive, both artists performing with that grace, the peculiar attribute of the French stage. The pretty duet which followed "Je t'aime," was sung with great taste, and was deservedly applauded. The singing lesson in the second act was probably the most effective feature of the performance, the audience cheering vociferously, and loudly demanding an *encore*, which was gracefully responded to. The male characters are of rather a subordinate character, and gave the gentlemen filling the various rôles few opportunities of distinguishing themselves. M. Richard made a good deal out of the small part of *De Montandry*, while M. Pontet was exceedingly well got up as *Frimousse*, and proved himself a comedian of the first rank, avoiding exaggeration, and exactly hitting the happy medium between vulgarity and good taste. The whole of the male performers are accomplished actors, but we fancy rather deficient in vocal powers, although perhaps it is only fair to give them another opportunity of displaying their musical abilities before passing any decided opinion. The choruses, considering the company's limited resources, were exceedingly well sung, and the whole performance must be pronounced an almost unqualified success. The performers were called before the curtain at the end of the last act, and loudly applauded.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, Offenbach's sparkling opera bouffe "La Vie Parisienne" will be performed to-morrow night, with Madame Rosina Ragany as *Gabrielle*, which should prove a great attraction. It will be no compliment to our musical tastes if efforts of these accomplished artists to amuse us lack the support of the entire community.

Mrs. Ferguson, of Gornio, Queensland, has tamed a large cockroach, which performs numerous curious feats, including the manipulation of a small toy drum, with which the insect keeps time to Mrs. Ferguson's piano-playing.

We learn that a superannuated exercise officer near Norwich, England, quarrelled with his wife about religious questions, kicked her senseless, and then hacked her head to pieces with a hatchet. And yet, would it be believed, the poor man was actually arrested and committed for murder, not withstanding that he, in the most straightforward manner imaginable, explained to the magistrate that it was merely a little domestic fracas, and that the accident occurred through his trying to "hammer the book of Job into her obstinate head."

FOOCHOW.

We are given to understand that the late Min. Magistrate, P'ing, is to be promoted to the post of Prefect of Foochow.

The two ponies, Pretension (winner of the Hackstakes) and Firchbrand, were sold on Tuesday evening in front of the Club and realized \$20 and \$50 respectively.

A rather unusual change in the weather has taken place during the last few days. From the raw cold of last week the thermometer has risen far above seventy degrees Fahrenheit, seventy six degrees being shown as the maximum on Tuesday last. This weather makes one feel as though it were approaching the time to don the white tunic.

Regarding the launch question, we learn that the Chinese Authorities are now utilizing the seized launches for the very purpose on account of which they were seized, viz., carrying passengers to shut Kow. We anticipate more news for our next issue.

The second Reunion of a season took place last evening at the Club, and was numerously attended. Unfortunately for different reasons three or four of the ladies were prevented from being present, a drawback which the most energetic of Committees could not have overcome; still a very pleasant evening was spent by those who were able to be there.—*Herald*.

SHANGHAI.

In walking across the Race Course to-day to get to the Football ground, our reporter noticed that the turf was being manured with brick bats or paving stones, or something of the kind; probably a new kind of grass fertilizer.

Mr. Geo. Polite has lately become quite a topic of the day. We are assured that if he had been properly nominated for election as a Municipal Councillor he might have been elected, as 62 voters had already promised their support. It is therefore unfortunate that his nomination should have been, improperly made out, and the 62 (or more) ratepayers should have been deprived of the opportunity of selecting a representative of their interests. The lowest on the poll had 78 votes.

The Chinese Clerk of the Weather has predicted that owing to the falling in of the two "spring fairs" in the same year, there would be no more cold weather worth speaking of for the remainder of the year. We were told that, on the contrary, the Decheverons of the Zikawei Observatory has prognosticated unusually severe weather for February, with much snow.

We understand that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company have entered into a contract with Messrs. S. C. Farham & Co. to have new boilers for the *Fin-yue* and the engines rescued from the wreck of the *Hankow* placed in her; these with other extensive alterations will make her one of the fastest, if not the fastest 600-tonners in the world.

At a Meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Masonic Club, held last evening, sub-committees were appointed to draft by-laws, draw out estimates of the requirements of the Club, together with the cost of the same, &c., &c., and we understand that another meeting is to be held at an early date, when the results arrived at by the various committees will be laid before it. Names of intending shareholders were received by the Honorary Secretary for over \$5,000.

We have received from Mr. A. Algar, a tailor, a circular which states that "it is proposed" to establish a middle class club in Shanghai. He does not say who makes the proposition this time, or whether he speaks for himself in getting up a private speculation, or whether it is a scheme hatched by the "Three Tailors of Tooley street" who recently attempted to revolutionize the Municipal Council. The establishment of a middle class club in Shanghai has often been proposed before, and the scheme considered in a public manner, that is at meetings of those likely to become members; but we have heard nothing of such a movement being afoot at present, until Mr. Algar comes in with the whole thing settled at \$3 a month and \$10 entrance fee. We should be very glad to see a properly organized club for the middle class in Shanghai, but we are afraid that the project has failed too often to be successfully accomplished just now. Moreover, the Customs' Club is now opened, and the establishment of a Masonic Club is well guaranteed by the number of present subscribers, so that there is not so much necessity for a middle class club as there was a year or two ago.

The public of Shanghai have long been under the impression that the *North-China Daily News* has been a very dear newspaper, and it now seems that the proprietors agree with them. It appears from a printed circular, that is being sent round about the ports and Shanghai, that there are two prices for the *North-China Daily News*; one as by the tariff—Tls. 24 per annum; and another for private subscribers at Tls. 12 per annum. We notice that there is nothing in the paper to show that it is a public paper, and we accordingly give the fact the publicity it deserves. There is no doubt that many people would prefer to pay Tls. 12 per annum for the *Daily News* instead of Tls. 24, and they should apply to be placed on the list of private subscribers. The same remarks apply to the *Shanghai Courier*; they also offer the paper at half price—\$15 per annum, payable in advance—to private subscribers. We were ourselves about three years under the impression that journalism was rather too costly a luxury in Shanghai, and we would our journal then at the moderate price of \$20. Our policy has more than answered our expectations, for we have the largest circulation that any evening journal has ever had in Shanghai. We have no private subscribers; we charge the price advertised on the first page. Should we at any time see reason to reduce our charges, we shall do so in public; and charge the same to one man as to another; one man's dollars are as good to us as the others. It may be different with newspapers whose circulation is declining *effray*.

When the steamer *Kiang-wei* left Chinkiang last evening (the 26th ult.) at 9 p.m., a large fire was raging at the wharf.

The steamer *Kung-wei*, Captain Flagg, which arrived this afternoon, reports having experienced a heavy fall of snow and thick weather between Kiu-kiang and Chinkiang.

We understand that Señor E. Toda, the Spanish Consul and Acting Portuguese Consul here, will leave shortly for Amoy, to take up his new appointment as Acting Consul General for Spain at Amoy.

The steamer *Peking*, Captain Drewes, crossed over to Boyd and Co.'s today. She is to be refitted throughout as far as passenger accommodation is concerned, and is likely to be in the hands of the dock authorities for some little time.

The C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Mellel*, which has been in the hands of Messrs. Boyd & Co. for some time past for the purpose of being lengthened about 80 feet, and at the same time fitted with Messrs. Gull and Knight's patent steering gear, had her trial the last week, which proved of most satisfactory nature. The steamer leaves for Hongkong on Sunday next.—*Courier*.

Between husband and wife the most unbounded confidence should ever exist; but when the latter roves the former up at 3 a.m., simply to tell him that she "going to wash to-morrow," it is carrying the confidence business to a point where its value begins to leak a little.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Once, again, and within this week, there are signs that China is willing and even anxious to come to blows with Japan. The Dragon is evidently on the rampage. An unsatisfactory at the Arsenal, where orders have been given to turn out 7-inch Armstrongs with the utmost despatch, and a brisk enquiry for foreign arms and ammunition, point, together with advances from the Capital, to prospective plans on the part of the Government which are evidently anything but pacific. With the breaking up of the winter it is more than probable that China will put an end to diplomatic quibbles regarding the feldom of Loochoo by endeavouring to capture the group.

China is unquestionably the stronger power at sea, but on land the Japanese are more than their equals. Hence the impending struggle may be equalised for a considerable time, but in the end the vast resources of the Middle Kingdom will, in our opinion, be found to overpower the exchequerless, disorganised, and inefficient Japanese. Beyond question, China was never better provided with ships of war than she is at present. Indeed, for its size, the Chinese navy may be said to be the strongest in the world. The fighting ships of China, available at the present moment may be divided into the Northern, the Yangtze, the Foochow and the Southern or Canton divisions.

The Northern fleet consists of one composite, Foochow-built cruiser ram, mounting 11 guns, and steaming 13 knots; two steel cruiser rams, named the *Tai-wei* and *Chao-wei*. These vessels (Armstrongs) we have previously described as carrying 8 guns each and steaming 16 knots; six Alphonse gunboats mounting 3 guns each, and named respectively the *Chen-fai*, *Chen-wei*, *Chen-wei*, *Chen-wei*, *Chen-wei*, and *Chen-wei*. Five torpedo-boats are also attached to this division.

The Yangtze division, under the command of the Viceroy of Nanking, includes one frigate, the *Nao-wei*, mounting 10 guns; four Alphonse gunboats carrying 3 guns each, named the *Chao-wei*, *Chao-wei*, *Chao-wei*, and *Chao-wei*. In addition to these there are six large sloops carrying in all 48 guns.

The Foochow division comprises one corvette, the *Yang-wei* of 13 guns, steaming 12 knots; six gun-boats of two separate types, each armed with a Vavasseur 7-ton gun, 11 knots speed, and named severally the *Mar-yun*, *Hok-sang*, *Tsing-yun*, *Chin-wei*, *Tai-wei*, and *Tung-hai*; nine transports armed each with one heavy Palliser and six breech-loading 70-lbs. Vavassours. Two of these vessels carry each one 9-ton Vavasseur speed, 11 knots.

The Canton fleet consists of seven sea-going gun-vessels mounting 51 heavy guns in all, besides a flotilla of cruising steam-launches, many of which could be made available as torpedo-boats; an Alphonse named the *Hai-tai* is also included in the Southern division.

Against this formidable fleet the Japanese could only be supported by—One ironclad, the *Foo-wei*, built by Sir R. Reed, mounting four 9-inch 15-ton guns, and two 67-inch 34-ton Krupps; speed 12 knots (the *Chao-wei* also built by Reed, the *Kong-wei* and *Hiei-wei*. These vessels mount 8 guns each; the *Rio-wei* carrying guns (this vessel is not in fighting condition); the *Adama* (formerly the *Stonewall*), iron ram carrying four guns. (This vessel has been converted). The above come under the head of armoured ships.

The unarmoured ships consist of—The *Tsukuba* carrying 14 guns, (formerly H.M.S. *Malacca*), steaming 8 knots. The *Kang-wei* (paddle), formerly the *Kang-wei* (Admiral's flagship), carrying 12 guns (the *Kang-wei* and *Chao-wei* also built by Reed, the *Kong-wei* and *Hiei-wei*. These vessels mount 8 guns each; the *Rio-wei* carrying guns (this vessel is not in fighting condition); the *Adama* (formerly the *Stonewall*), iron ram carrying four guns. (This vessel has been converted). The above come under the head of armoured ships.

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Beyond these the Japanese have only three small gunboats, carrying altogether 12 Krupps and steaming 12 knots.—*Courier*.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu, noticing a work on "Chinese Immigration," by Mr. Geo. F. Seward, late American Minister to China says—

"In this book, lately issued from the press, Mr. Seward deals with the social and economical features of Chinese Immigration, so far as it touches the interest of the United States. His views will certainly not be acceptable to the people of the Pacific slope, for he does not fear a vast invasion of Chinese. On the other hand, he brings up his proofs to show that they have been of great benefit to California. He cites the railroad building, the agricultural operations, the manufacturing business as having been made possible only by this labor.

Sharp competition from the Eastern States has been met only by the cheap wages of these people, and much of the prosperity of the State is due to it. No one really denies this. No reasonable man disputes it. It is the future which troubles the thoughtful. Every man on the Western slope asks himself the question, when shall I be driven out of my occupation by these skillful, industrious people?

Mr. Seward answers in a most comfortable way. He insists first that the Chinese are "hewers of wood and drawers of water." He believes that when grown up in slavery conflict with the white race they will fail in maintaining themselves. He cites the opinions of many persons on this point. He believes that if the Chinese remain long in any country, they will contract expensive habits, and refuse to work for low wages. He believes their morals are quite equal to other peoples' morals. The complaint that they refuse to assimilate with Americans, he meets by saying that the Americans refuse to let them. Our own experience here is, that they "assimilate" so rapidly, that the natives find themselves deprived of the labor, and the young women going to the Chinese in preference. Mr. Seward rather intimates that John Chinaman will not hesitate to marry American women, if they will only consent. Many pages of the book are devoted to the subject of Chinese "overflow." He insists that they are not an emigrating race. If they were, he says the world would have overrun Corea, Lew Chew, Annam, Siam, and Burmah. They do not even swamp Formosa. Inferior races, Mr. Seward claims, never move into the territory of superior races, with the idea of settlement. The possessions of the Netherlands in the Malay Archipelago, he says, are not far distant from China.

"They are therefore very accessible to the Chinese. The Chinese are described as uniformly far superior to the natives, intellectually and physically. They are enabled to buy lands. In 1856, eighty per cent. of the lands belonging to private individuals, were in the hands of Europeans, and eighteen per cent. Chinese owned." There are not over 100,000 Chinese in Java. In Singapore, in 1871, there were 97,111 people. Of these, the Chinese numbered 54,572. This indicates, Mr. Seward thinks, a steady increase in the part of the Chinese to emigrate. His estimate is, that the Malays and Chinese to those who believe in the Malays to re-people the islands of the Malay Archipelago, are nine tenths of the traders now pore are Chinese," he adds. As only a few hundred thousand, from the several hundred millions of Chinese have emigrated, it is a correct inference, Mr. Seward says, that they are not an emigrating people, and America has little to fear from them, while Mr. Seward's arguments may be

comforting to Americans, it can hardly be pleasant to us. If, as he thinks, the Chinese will attempt to crowd in upon the inferior races only, we may have something to fear. The rapid way in which they are supplanting the Hawaiians in rice culture and taro planting, shows that their "victories of peace," are by no means fruitless. Mr. Seward's book is full of interesting statistics, but the literary execution is faulty. The style is loose, and wordy. It gives, however, a presentation of the case, which will be interesting to those who are concerned in this subject. The Chinese question with us is a different affair. If 50,000,000 of sturdy Americans are started at the advent of 50,000 European and natives would be in a frightful state over the coming of 14,000 Chinamen. That they are not so, may be owing to the fact that they are utterly careless of the future of the country, or feel themselves perfectly able to cope with the question. It may be as well to notice this aspect of the case; that if we do not settle these domestic matters ourselves, some one else may do it for us. We can hold the mastery, or we can yield it. Which shall we choose?

A CHINESE CHRISTMAS TREE IN HONOLULU.

Not unmindful of the happiness as well as of the moral and religious training of the Chinese, among whom he is working, Mr. Frank Damon was very active in organizing a Christmas tree for his charges. He met with ready assistance from many quarters and the result proved a decided success. The affair came off last Friday evening in the basement of the new Chinese Church. The tree, handsomely decorated with *maile*, silver foil, glittering stars and twinkling lights stood at the end of the room, while radiating from it were two long tables on which were spread a tempting array of presents: slates, books in Chinese and English, work-boxes, pretty pictures, dolls, cakes, balls, knives, apples, nuts, and the thousand-and-one things which bring the same happiness to the little black haired, almond-eyed Mongolian as they do to the more familiar golden haired and blue-eyed Saxon. The room was gaily decorated with evergreens and flowers, while here and there Chinese inscriptions on brilliant colored paper lighted up the sober tints of the green. "Glory to God in the highest!" and other suitable texts had been chosen for these inscriptions. At the end of the room was an inscription setting forth how much the white man had done for the Chinese and it was good that both races should live together in peace and harmony. Some photographs illustrative of Christmas from a religious point of view were judiciously put round to educate the mind through the eye, of these a picture of the "Babe of Bethlehem" especially struck us.

It was pleasant to watch the Chinese talking to the little children and the anxiety of the little things for their cake or their sweets. Our Celestial brother showed at his best; in point of fact the love of parent to child and of child to parent is their best national characteristic, and we were very glad to have an opportunity seeing it displayed under such favorable circumstances.

The evening was enlivened by songs rendered by the children; the voice of one girl especially struck us, it was sweet and melodious and her pronunciation was correct. There was a goodly display of Chinese ladies, who occupied one side of the room, and who chattered and laughed and doubtless pulled their neighbors to pieces in the way which is dear to the feminine heart. Many of these had been educated in China at the celebrated Lecher's Basil Mission.

We came away thoroughly pleased and much interested in the work which Mr. Frank Damon has so enthusiastically taken up; we can see that much good will come of it, and that it may do more than at present seems probable success then to the Chinese Mission.—*Hawaiian Gazette*, Dec. 31.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A report has been made by Mr. R. Giffen to the secretary to the Board of Trade on recent changes in the amount of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom. It is shown that in reality the magnitude of the export trade was really very little less in 1877 and 1878 than it was in 1871; while in 1879 there was an increase of about 6,000,000, or 3 per cent., and in 1880 an increase of about 34,000,000, or 18 per cent. The difference in the level of prices is thus conclusively shown to be a most important factor in estimating the volume of the export trade at different times. The most opposite conclusions would be drawn according as we allow or do not allow for the difference of price. According to nominal values, the export trade of 1873 is the largest on record, the figure being 255,165,000. Assuming, however, that the value of the whole exports of British and Irish produce in 1880 falls to be increased in the same proportion as the value of the enumerated articles only when computed at the prices of 1873, the total value would be upwards of 311,000,000. The export trade of 1880, in other words, would have been greater than that of 1873 by 56,000,000, or about 22 per cent. With regard to the profitability of our foreign trade at different times, it is pointed out that, although the proportionate rise of prices in 1873 compared with 1861 was greater as regards the exports than as concerns the imports, yet the aggregate fall of prices since has for result that we import a much larger quantity of things in proportion to what we export than is shown by the difference of money value. The difference between the actual declared value of enumerated articles of import and export and the computed value at the prices of 1873 is, on the whole, about the same in the imports as in the exports.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, and will arrive here on the night of the 3rd or morning of the 4th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 31st January, and may be expected here about the 6th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The direct steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the 21st January, and are expected to arrive here on the 2nd instant.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

NOTICE.

THE HEAD-OFFICE of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, is this day removed to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD. J. BRADLEY SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [47]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, &c., &c.; have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

TRAMWAYS.

A BARGAIN—JUST RECEIVED

CLARKE'S "TRAMWAYS"—their Construction and Working. "SCIOURV'S Estimating—26 Detailed Plans and Estimates of various Structures of Brick, Stone, Wood, and Iron, with Building Data," and other useful information, from Indian practice. "VINCENT'S Steam Tramways for India." THE LOT, \$11.

KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1882. [42]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

M. G. U. E. D. S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, No. 13, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [52]

F. D. G. U. E. D. S.

WINE MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [63]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN

THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS

Post Office.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.
For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtze*, to-morrow, the 1st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Manila.—Per *Emmy*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Olympia*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Keppell Bay, Morcison Bay, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Catterthun*, to-morrow, the 3rd February, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Wuchangtung*, on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Niigata Maru*, on Saturday, the 4th February, at 5 P.M.
For Straits settlements, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Europe, &c. via Trieste.—Per *Hungaria*, on Monday, the 6th February, at 2.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hongkong Guide for the Far East* for 1882, which supercedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet "KAISAR-I-HIND," will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th February with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the straits settlements, Batavia, Bumah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet "PEIROU," will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, straits settlements, Batavia, Bumah, Ceylon, India (via Madras) the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.
THE ENGLISH MAIL—DAY OF DEPARTURE.
N.M., Money Order Office closes.
P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of

P.M., Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
 10 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents, until
 11.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
 1.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.
THE FRENCH MAIL.
DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE (ON SATURDAY if the departure be on Monday).
 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
 7 A.M., Post Office opens.
 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
 11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
 12.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
 1.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
 1.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
 1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned, Officers', Bandmasters, Army Sergeants, and Superintending or First Class Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).
 2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.
 3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.
 4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce.
 No hankerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.
 5.—If from a soldier or sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a soldier or sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.
 6.—Soldiers and sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be forwarded with Imperial stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a child, or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office: the omission of the former, as to whether or not of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per ½ oz.	10 Cents.
Post Cards, each	3 Cents.
Brooks, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz.	3 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents.
Registration	10 Cents.
Do. with return receipt	15 Cents.

Commercial papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send **Musters of Tea** through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made at or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in a tin, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

No responsibility can be accepted in this Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

STAMP OFFICE.

The above Office being now provided with a certain die, **Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c.** can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as **Cheque-Books.** Loose receipts can also be stamped if required.

But not Warrant Officers, viz.,—Conductor, Gunner, Bombardier, or Carpenter.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRANK SMITH, at No. 4, Victoria Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.—FEBRUARY 1894.